

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Is there Danger Ahead?

A short time since Mr. Wanamaker aroused the country by an after dinner speech calling the attention of the country to the corruption of the present political conditions and the danger which threatens the existence of the government. His words were criticised by some, commended by others. Now comes another patriotic citizen, General Ben Butterworth, before the Federal Veterans on Memorial Day, at Philadelphia, and sounds another note of alarm which is causing much comment. In the course of his remarks this old Union veteran said:

"The republic is in more danger today than when Fort Sumpter was fired upon. There are influences that are working for ill. We have plenty of education, but education, unless leavened with morality, simply fits the man to be an expert scoundrel. Our country is in danger because corruption in our politics is as common as elections, and corruption in our municipal and state legislature is as common as luncheon at noon. In almost every municipal and state legislature there is an organized banditti that demands tribute and sells legislation."

These are the words of a soldier who tendered his life that the country might live. He talks plain, he has a right to sound the warning. He speaks the truth, and he has a right so to do, for he has earned the right to cry out a warning in behalf of a country he helped to save. Out of the veteran soldier for the union has been born the prophet crying from the watch towers of the republic. Let not his words of warning fall on dull, deaf ears.

General Butterworth speaks the truth. Everybody who has given thought to the situation knows that he speaks the truth. The evils are not confined to any one part of the country, but they are general, and Arizona is no exception to the rule. Pima county has more than one illustration of the demoralization which has taken hold of the minds of the people. Officials violating the law by misappropriation of public moneys, and grand juries condoning the same on the plea of the responsibility of the offender. Supervisors tramping under their feet the law they are sworn to execute and obey, and grand juries, under their oath, exonerating them. The law making power of the territory passing laws compounding felony, giving a premium for embezzlement of the public funds, and paying a reward for the violation of law; enacting laws shielding the murderer from punishment, thus placing a premium on vice and a discount on good citizenship.

Is the danger signal of Gen. Butterworth overdrawn? Is it too lurid as compared with the facts? Read what the Chicago Tribune says:

"This sort of thing is bringing the country to the danger line. Crime, political and otherwise, is rapidly increasing. But instead of emphasizing the punishment of crime by imposing its penalties with added swiftness and severity, a wave of morbid sentimentality is sweeping over the country, manifesting itself in sympathy for criminals, in

the condoning of offense, in granting the widest latitude to violations of public law and private rights, in the non-enforcement of statutes and ordinances, and in taking away the disagreeable features of punishment when punishment is imposed."

The New Orleans Picayune also speaks out in the right tone. It says:

"This is something which should arouse not only statesmen and philanthropists, but it should alarm all good citizens, all upholders of virtue, honesty and truth. It should unite them all in a determined attempt to stop the great evil. It would seem that the issues are important enough to attract even the attention of the public, and induce the clergy to suspend for a moment their prosecutions of heretics and their unseasonable wrangle over points of doctrine, and take some part in the effort to stem the tide of corruption, dishonesty, vice and crime in both public and private life."

Thus it will be seen the press is awakening to the situation, which bodes well for the country.

The safety of the republic is largely in the keeping of the unselfish and courageous patriot who cries out and spares not, who proclaims the truth and fears not its consequences. The warning of General Butterworth should go ringing throughout the land until the attention of every patriot is arrested and directed to the conditions as they exist.—Star.

## Back From South Africa.

Our old time friend, R. W. Cooper, took his friends by surprise when he alighted from the B. & M. passenger train. Bob has just returned from South Africa where he spent nearly a year looking around. He traveled over a large portion of the country and being a capable mining man investigated the mining regions, and in fact prospected the resources pretty thoroughly. He decided there was nothing open for him and returned to the Black Hills to remain. He says some of the mines are all right; they produce a vast amount of bullion and earn their owners immense wealth. The ground is all claimed and not a parcel can be had. The veins are very small and mining is expensive as compared with the Black Hills. He says there are several 250 stamp mills and enormous hoisting plants, most of the larger companies working at depths of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The climate is the finest he ever found. It is temperate and never gets extremely hot nor cold. Even in the heated season a person requires at least a blanket, at night to be comfortable. The winter season is just cool enough to be pleasant. It is a nice country, but a poor place for anyone to go because the ground is all owned and natives perform almost all the labor by working cheap. Whites fill the positions of authority but they are all taken and there are many such men now in the country, who cannot get employment.—Pioneer.

From conversing with observers of the eastern situation and close attention to reports from standard eastern correspondents, we are led to believe there

are strong indications of a coming and conservative revival of business in all the industrial branches of the east, and that the improvement is steadily reaching out over the country. It may be against popular prejudice to say that we form our conclusions from our brokers who have traveled through the east, from financial editors who are interested in promulgating good news, and from railroad reports as to the improved business outlook in their respective lines, but it is clearly evident that these are the classes who first respond to depression or revival, as they are more closely in touch with the public condition than any other line of business men. Neither are they compelled to draw their inferences from local conditions, they are close to the commercial arteries of the world and read correctly every pulsation of the great centers. They report in nearly every line increased orders and contracts, which denotes the coming revival of business in all directions. The period of depression has been long and exhausting and the revival is simply a rebellion against longer inertia. It is a matter of national self-defense and not the result of any special action. It is the natural and wonderful resources of the country asserting themselves and demanding a recognition that cannot be longer delayed. Our demoralizing financial troubles and political outrages can no longer hold down the march of progress nor retard the wheel of events. Humanity demands a rest from long suffering and the time is at hand when right will join hands with might and for a time brush aside the evils that have so long endured.—Denver Record.

## Oldest Bank in the World.

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that the oldest bank in existence is the Bank of Naples, which has lately been passing through such troublous times. The British Consul at Naples in his report for last year furnishes some details of the foundation of the bank in the sixteenth century and points out that the earlier banks, the Monte Vecchio, of Venice, and the Banco San Giorgio, at Genoa, established in the twelfth century and the Bank of Barcelona, established in the fourteenth century, have all ceased to exist. The report fixes the foundation of the Bank of Naples at 1539, and the institution is therefore far older than the Bank of England, which was established in 1694. It is in the unique position of having a considerable capital to which no one lays any claim. For the explanation of this curious state of affairs one has to go back to the time when the Neapolitans, in order to receive Charles V. with great pomp and magnificence, obtained vast loans from the Jews against valuable pledges. The difficulties of repayment were solved in right royal fashion by the king banishing the Jews, but the Jews contrived before leaving to dispose of their securities to two Neapolitans on very easy terms. The buyers offered the pledges to their original owners at a

reasonable profit on the transaction, and also offered further loans without interest on the old security. Philanthropic gifts were then made to the institution on condition that it advanced loans without interest, and in this way the bank started practically as a charitable pawnbroker. Gradually, however, it developed into a bank doing ordinary commercial business, and to nearly the end of the seventeenth century prospered greatly.—Manchester Guardian.

## A Gigantic Flume.

The Detroit copper company had engineers make a survey to see if it was possible to flume water from the head of Eagle creek into Morenci. The engineers reported it feasible, that the flume would be fifty or sixty miles long and would cost about half a million dollars. The engineers are now at work making their final survey. This is a great deal of money to spend for water, but water has always been an expensive luxury in Arizona. The company now gets its water by pumping it from the river. This is very expensive and the water is not very good, there being considerable alkali in it. This alkali attacks the pumping machinery and the pipe line, making frequent renewals necessary. With the flume the expense of the pumping station would be done away with, the company would get better water and a larger supply, a larger power could be produced, thus saving money now spent for coal, and besides this there is an abundance of timber at the headwaters of the Eagle which could be cut and sent down the flume and thus furnish the company with mining timber much cheaper than it is now supplied. The Detroit company has plenty of capital and is not afraid to spend it if it can see that it will be able to make a small saving on each pound of copper produced. The company has enough ore in sight to keep its works running at an increased output for many long years, and a saving of a cent a pound on the cost of producing the copper means a great deal of money.—Liberal.

Signs of a revival in mining are apparent on every hand, says the Western Mining World. No special mineral bearing area seems favored more than another, the renewed interest attaching to all sections from Alaska to the gulf, the Dakotas to the Pacific. We note as prima facie evidence of this fact, first, the influx of new blood and capital in the mineral bearing areas of the west; second, the marked increase in attention paid by claim and mine owners to the thorough exposition of the worth of their holdings and the immediate placing of such holdings in position for judgment on their intrinsic value by possible investors. Lastly, a general rounding up of properties of known worth by legitimate mining promoters both at home and abroad.

An old mining man said to the Star yesterday: "Why is it that miners and prospectors deliberately deceive themselves and then turn around and try to deceive others, and bring men thousands of miles to see a prospect which is not one-tenth as good as described, and all the trouble is for naught? Don't these men know that they cannot substantiate their grossly exaggerated statements, and that both time and money are lost? The Star replied there is too much of that kind of business, but it is the result of enthusiasm. They don't mean to misrepresent. They simply can't help it. It is the bigness of their hopes agitating their imaginations, that is all, but it don't sell mines all the same.—Tucson Star.

## Professionals.

E. M. SANCHEZ, ATTORNEY AT LAW, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

GEORGE WALKER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, KINGMAN, ARIZONA. Will practice in all the courts.

## Surveying.

O. F. KUENCER, DEPUTY U. S. SURVEYOR, or and County Surveyor, Mines examined and reported on, Kingman, Arizona.

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